

REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 1-12 and 16 are pending in the present patent application. Claims 1 and 16 are independent. The remaining claims depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 1.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-12 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,311,204 issued to Mills (hereinafter "Mills"). For the reasons set forth below, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

The present invention is a decoder for a digital audiovisual transmission system. The decoder comprises a memory and a processor for decompressing and displaying compressed digital picture data. The processor is adapted to decompress and store an image file in its substantially original format and subsequently to convert the image file to at least a second format and store the converted image file. The first and second format versions of the image file are stored contemporaneously in the memory.

Independent claim 1 recites, in part, "the substantially original and converted image formats of the image being stored contemporaneously in the memory." Independent claim 16 has a similar limitation. The Examiner has attempted to equate this limitation with the conversion process disclosed in Mills. (*See* Office Action dated April 25, 2005 at page 6). Mills discloses image conversion from a 9:8 aspect ratio to a 1:1 aspect ratio by image re-sampling. Mills further discloses it is preferable to use the 9:8 aspect ratio unless an application has a

specific requirement for the 1:1 aspect ratio. (*See* Mills at column 12, lines 49-65). Thus, Mills is focused on avoiding conversion and using only the 9:8 aspect ratio (“original image”) except in cases where the application requires the 1:1 aspect ratio (“converted image”).

If Mills’ application requires the original image, no conversion takes place. Thus, a converted image is not generated and a converted image is not stored in memory with the original image. Alternatively, if Mills’ application requires the converted image, once the conversion takes place, there is no longer a use for the original image, and the original image would be purged from memory. As one of Mills’ goals is to reduce memory requirements, Mills does not contemplate storing multiple versions of an image. (*See* Mills at column 12, lines 44-47). Therefore, regardless of whether a given application in Mills requires the original image or the converted image, only one of the two image formats is ever used by the application, and thus only one of the two image formats is stored in memory. This squarely contradicts claims 1 and 16, which requires both the original image and converted image formats be stored contemporaneously in memory. Thus, Mills does not disclose all limitations of independent claims 1 and 16.

Further, the Examiner has attempted to equate this limitation of claim 1 and 16 with the decoder and buffers disclosed in Mills. (*See* Office Action dated December 21, 2004 at page 5). The referenced passage discloses a video stream temporarily stored in a ring buffer before it is supplied to an MPEG-2 video decoder. The decoder converts the stream into a decoded video signal, and the decoded signal is supplied to a graphics processor where it is combined with a graphics signal and outputted to the NTSC encoder. (*See* Mills at column 10, lines 27-49). This association is improper because the referenced passage discloses only a single video signal being processed. Mills is silent regarding storage of several versions (*e.g.*, original and converted) of

the video signal contemporaneously in memory. Thus, Mills does not disclose all the limitations of independent claims 1 and 16.

Independent claim 1 recites, in part, “the processor being further adapted to display the image file in one of the substantially original format and the converted image file dependent on the constraints of the memory and processor.” The Examiner has attempted to equate this limitation with what is disclosed in Figure 8 of Mills. (See Office Action dated April 25, 2005 at pages 5 and 6). Mills discloses a video processing system with a single-buffered display capture. Mills system displays either the original video signal (“original image”) or the captured signal (“converted image”). However, the decision to display the original video signal or captured video signal is based on the user’s selection. (See Mills at column 25, lines 16-31). This contradicts the claim limitations which require the decision be based on memory and processor constraints. Thus, Mills does not disclose all limitations of independent claims 1 and 16.

In view of the above, it is clear that Mills fails to disclose several of the limitations of independent claims 1 and 16. Thus, the rejection under §102(e) is improper and should be withdrawn. Claims 2-12 depend, either directly or indirectly from claim 1 and are allowable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number

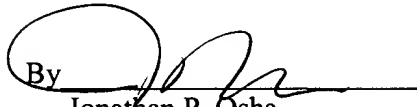
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